THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
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JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.


# The Columbian.


C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 10
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 48



Rates of Advertising.

| SPACE. | 1M. | 2M. | 3M. | 6M. | 1Y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One inch | $2.00 | $2.50 | $3.00 | $5.00 | $8.00 |
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-ly

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March 26,'77—y

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of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
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Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.
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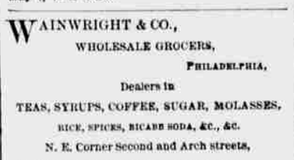
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Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.
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Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
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DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan.18, '78-1y.


## Select Story.

### ONLY A HUSK.

Tom Tracy, yet a young man, had grown to be a very bad one. At heart he might have been all right if his head and his will had only been right, but these being wrong the whole machine was going to the bad very fast, though there were times when the heart felt some of its truthful yearnings. Tom had lost his place as foreman of the machine shop and what money he had earned came from odd-jobs of tinkering, which he was able to do here and there at private houses; for Tom was a genius as well as mechanic, and when his head was steady enough he could mend a clock or clean a watch as well as he could set up and regulate an engine—and this latter he could do better than any other man ever employed by the Scott's Falls Manufacturing Company.

One day Tom had a job to mend a broken mowing machine and reaper, for which he received $5; and on the following day he started out for his old haunt—the village tavern. He knew that his two children were in absolute suffering from need of clothing, and that morning he held a debate with the better part of himself, but the better part had become very weak and shaky, and the demon of appetite carried the day.

So away to the tavern Tom went, where for two or three hours he felt the exhilarating effects of the alcoholic draught, and fancied himself happy, as he could sing and laugh; but, as usual, stupefication followed and the man died out. He drank while he could stand, and then lay down in a corner, where his companions left him.

It was late at night when the landlord's wife came into the bar-room to see what kept her husband up, and she quickly saw Tom.

"Peter she said, not in a pleasant mode," "why don't you send that miserable Tom Tracy home? He's been hanging around here long enough."

Tom in his stupefication was not sound asleep. The dead coma had left his brain and the calling of his name stung his sense to keen attention. He had an innate love of rum, but did not love the landlord. In other years Peter Tindar and himself had loved and wooed the sweet maiden—Ellen Goss—and he won her leaving Peter to take up with the vinegary spinster who had brought him the tavern, and he knew that lately the tapster had gloated over the misery of the woman who had once discarded him.

"Why don't you send him home?" demanded Mrs. Tindar, with an impatient stamp of the foot.

"Hush, Betsy! He's got money. Let him be, and he'll be sure to spend it before he goes home. I'll have the kernel of the nut and his wife may have the husk!"

With a sniff and snap, Betsy turned away, and shortly afterwards Tom Tracy lifted himself upon his elbow.

"Ah, Tom, you are awake!"

"Yes."

"Then rouse up and have a warm glass."

Tom got upon his feet and steadied himself.

"No, Peter, I wont drink anymore tonight."

"It won't hurt you, Tom—just one glass."

"I know it won't!" said Tom, buttouing up his coat by the solitary button left, "I know it won't."

And with this he went out into the chill air of midnight. When he got away from the shadow of the tavern, he stopped and looked up at the stars and then he looked down upon the earth.

"Aye" he muttered, grinding his heel in the gravel, "Peter Tindar is taking the kernel, and leaving poor Ellen the worthless! and I am helping him to do it. I am robbing my dear children of honor and comfort and robbing myself of love and life—just that Peter Tindar may have the kernel and Ellen the husk!—We'll see!"

It was a revelation to the man. The tavern keeper's speech, meant not for his ears, had come upon his senses as fell the voice of the Rising One upon Saul of Tarsus.

"We'll see!" he said, setting his foot firmly upon the sand; and then he wended his way homeward.

On the following morning he said to his wife:

"Ellen, have you any coffee in the house?"

"Yes, Tom." She did not tell him that her sister had given it to her. She was glad to hear him ask for coffee instead of the cold cider.

"I wish you would make it good and strong."

There was really music in Tom's voice, and the wife set about her work with a strange feeling at her heart.

Tom drank two cups of the strong fragrant coffee, and then went out—went out with a resolute step, and walked straight to the great manufactory, where he found Mr. Scott in his office.

"Mr. Scott, I want to learn my trade over again," said Tom.

"Eh, Tom, what do you mean?"

"I mean that it's Tom Tracy, come back to the old place, asking forgiveness for the past, and hoping to be better in the future."

"Tom," cried the manufacturer, starting forward and grasping his hand "are you in earnest! Is it really the old Tom?"

"It's what is left of him, whole and strong very soon, if you'll only set him to work."

"Work? Aye, and bless you too?—There is an engine to be set up and tested to-day. Come with me."

Tom's hands were weak and unsteady, but his brain was clear, and under his skillful supervision the engine was set up and tested, but it was not perfect.—There were mistakes which he had to correct, and it was late in the evening when the work was completed.

"How is it now, Tom?" asked Mr. Scott as he came into the testing department and found the workingmen ready to depart.

"She's all right, sir. You may give your warrant without fear."

"God bless you, Tom! You don't know how like music the old voice rings. Will you take your place again?"

"Wait till Monday, sir. If you will offer it to me then, I will take it."

At the little cottage, Ellen Tracy's fluttering heart was sinking. That morning after Tom had gone she found a dollar bill in the coffee cup. She knew that Tom had left it for her. She had been out and bought tea and sugar, flour, butter, and a bit of tender steak; and all day long a ray of light had been dancing and shimmering before her—a ray from the blessed light of other days. With prayer and hope she had set out the table and waited, but the sun went down and no Tom came. Eight o'clock and nearly nine.

Hark! The old step! quick, eager for home. Yes, it was Tom, with the old grime upon his hands and the odor of oil upon his garments.

"I have kept you waiting, Nellie."

"Tom!"

"I didn't mean to, but the work hung on."

"Tom! Tom! You have been to the old shop!"

"Yes, and I am bound to have the old place, and—"

"Oh, Tom!"

And she threw her arms around his neck and covered his face with kisses.

"Nellie, darling, wait a little, and you shall have the old Tom back again."

"O Tom! I've got him now—bless you, my dear Tom; my darling husband!"

And then Tom Tracy realized the full power and blessing of a woman's love.

It was a banquet of God's was that supper. The angels of peace and love and joy once more spreading their wings over the household.

On the following Monday morning Tom Tracy assumed his place at the head of the great machine shop, and those who thoroughly knew him had no fear of his going back into the slough of joylessness.

A few days later Tom met Peter Tindar, the tavern keeper, on the street.

"Eh, Tom, old boy, what's up?"

"The right side," replied Tom.

"Yes, I see, but I nope you havn't forsaken us."

"I have forsaken only the evil you have in store, Peter. The fact is, I concluded that my wife and little ones had fed on husks long enough, and if there was a good kernel left in my heart, or in my manhood, they should have it."

"Ah, you heard what I said to my wife that night?"

"Yes, Peter; and I shall be grateful to you for it as long as I live. My remembrance of you will always be relieved by that tinge of wrath and brightness."

## HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

### MILITARY RECORD.

### Emergency Men 1863.

The emergency of 1862 ended with the defeat of the rebels by McClellan at Antietam in September, 1862. But in December 1862 our troops were beaten at Fredericksburg under Burnsides; and in May, 1863, still more disastrously under Hooker, at Chancellorsville; and in the month of June, 1863 the rebels prepared to repeat their invasion of Pennsylvania. On the 15th of June a rebel brigade entered Chambersburg, and other forces followed. On the 12th of June Gov. Curtin had issued his proclamation, and by the 17th a large force of men was encamped in and around Harrisburg. From that date to the last of the month, there was a mustering of forces and a gathering of troops and material on both sides, and on the first days of July, 1863, the tendency of the rebel army was towards Gettysburg. And there on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, the fierce and contested and much discussed battle of Gettysburg was fought. The rebels were beaten, and before the middle of the month of July, had recrossed the Potomac, and the "emergency" was over.

In this call for men the following persons went from Columbia and Montour. They were mustered into service in June and discharged in August.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
*Mustered in June 19-24, 1863—Discharged July 27-28, 1863.*

*Field and Staff*: Colonel, James Chamberlin; Lt. Col., John McCleery; Major, Wm H Jessup; Adjt., Jacob Mellick; Quartermaster, Thompson G Evans; Surgeon, Geo Lotz; Asst. Surgeon, Henry C Roberts; Sergt. Major Albert E Barnes; Quartermaster Sergt. Samuel H Orwig; Commissary Sergt., Thomas J Sleppy; Hospital Steward, Wm S Moyer.

*Company C*,—Captain Robert F Clark; 1st Lieutenant, Ed C Green; 2d Lieutenant, Thos Wenner; Sergeants, Andrew Madison, Isaac McKamey, W H Abbott, Isaiah W Mastellier, Isaiah Hagenbuch; Corporals, Emanuel Garrison, Eli Barton, Geo K Green, Harman M Johnson, Peter S Rishel, Geo W Hoffman, Wm W McCollum, John Penman, Musican Willits C Gearhart.

*Privates.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Francis Albertson | David B Kline |
| Geo W Andrews | Eli Kunkle |
| Daniel Baker | Alonzo Lockhart |
| Jos K Bogart | Theodore May |
| Samuel Bogart | James A Merrill |
| Isaac S Brittain | James R Mills |
| Franklin Brochius | Isaac Mordan |
| Oscar Buckalew | Wm P McBride |
| Oscar B Case | Nelson McCarty |
| Michael Chemberlin | Matthew McCollum |
| Sylvester Crawford | John L Parker |
| Clark Creveling | Richardson Parker |
| Samuel Dodge | John Peiffer |
| Ira Doty | John J Reiswick |
| Francis P Drinker | Benj F Sterner |
| Wm Elwards | Wm Shoemaker |
| John W Evans | Peter F Shuman |
| John W Eyer | Moses Stiff |
| Thos Fitzgerald | Hezekiah B Thomas |
| Asbur K Follmer | Josiah Townsend |
| Elias R Furman | James Turby |
| Chas R Green | Charles Trump |
| Geo B Groul | Thomas Vannatter |
| Cyrus Gruber | John B Vanhorn |
| Samuel Harp | C Van Helmboldt |
| David Hartman | John J Wagonseller |
| Ira Hess | Philip C Whitenight |
| Alvin A Harvey | Benj F Whitenight |
| Josiah Heacock | C R Woodin |
| Albert F Hendershot | Jacob Werkheiser |
| Tobias Henry | Hervey B Walter |
| Benj F Hicks | Nathan Walp |
| Samuel Howard | Almon Woodworth |
| Isaiah I Jamison | John Watkins |
| Eleazar Jones | Jacob Wampole |
| Richard Johnson | |
| Elias Hicks | |

—From Columbia county.

*Company H*—Captain, Usal H Ent; 1st Lieutenant, Jos D Hampton; 2d Lieutenant, Jesse C Tate; Sergeants, James C Hinkson, John H Bates, C H Smith, Mason B Hughes, John I Hartman, Reed R Vargason; Corporals, Jos S Hayman, Marvin J Kline, Jos B Aiman, Charles Muffley; Musicians, Ch H Allabach, John Fortner,

*Privates.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo W Anderson | Benj G Hess |
| W F Bodine | Frederick Hicks |
| Geo K Beidleman | Noel B Lee |
| Thos J Brinton | Thomas Meredith |
| B H Brooks | John B Mears |
| Taylor L Bowman | Isaiah N Mears |
| Jeremiah Comstock | Isaac Muffley |
| Wesley Crawford | Joseph Nice |
| Enoch Cadman | Geo O'Malia |
| Lewis C Crofford | Benj Payden |
| Caleb C Coburn | Heman A Prentiss |
| Wm H Connor | Simon D Pealer |
| Redmond C Drumm | Francis A Pealer |
| Furguson Eveland | Charles N Shaffer |
| James Foster | Absalom Tonkin |
| Theodore Fedder | Chas M Vandersluce |
| Henry Floyd | Owen D Webster |
| James J Fowler | Sidney C Williams |
| Jesse Griswold | William Yantz |
| Geo W Hayman | Isaac F Yost |
| Hersey Hower | |

—From Columbia county.

In the THIRTIETH REGIMENT were

*Company E.*—Captain, Josiah W Willits; 1st. Lieutenant, David Hollingshead; 2d Lieutenant, Wm J Brady; Sergeants, Lloyd J W B Fistler, Alvin R Cleaver, Scott Hite, James B Kostenbader, John Ludwig; Corporals, Joseph Walter, Geo W Rett, Allen B Fortner, Wm B Whiteside, M M Hendershott, Alex B Quinn, Henry M Yocum, Samuel Beaver.

*Privates.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles C Ball | Simon Huntsberger |
| Zachariah Beach | Jacob Johnson |
| Samuel Bucher | L D Kase |
| John Breisch | Jacob Kitchen |
| Henry Bredbenner | Theodore L Kramer |
| Wm Brobst | Harvey Lamberton |
| Martin V Briggs | Archibald Lewis |
| Lorenzo N Briggs | George Morgan |
| Jesse Cleaver | Thomas Malay |
| Wesley Cooley | Theodore Miner |
| Jacob Cofenhaver | Gideon B Mutchler |
| John Davis | Frederick Miller |
| Wash Dyer | Clemmon Osmun |
| Charles Dougherty | Geo W Reifsnyder |
| Lloyd Fahringer | Ira Rodarmel |
| Jeremiah Fahringer | Marshal S Rahwn |
| Amos Fahringer | Charles Rhodes |
| Abel T Fincher | Joseph Schlee |
| Albert Fisher | Daniel Shoemaker |
| William Gearhart | Josiah W Smith |
| Thomas E Harder | David Stewart |
| (promoted to Sergt Major June 27, '63) | Edward E Watkins |
| Isaac Hagerty | James Wartman |
| David Hagerty | Daniel Wary |
| Alex Hite | M V Wintersteen |
| Lionel Hopkins | John D Whiteside |
| | Tobias Weaver |

—From Columbia county.

THIRTY-EIFTH REGIMENT,
*Mustered in July 2, 1863—Discharged Aug. 7, 1863.*

*Field and Staff.*—Colonel, Henry B McKean; Lieutenant Colonel, Edward C Scheiffelin; Major, Samuel Knorr; Adjutant, Henry H Roe; Quartermaster, Hugh Young; Surgeon, Ressalaer Ottman; Assistant Surgeon, W W Webb; Chaplain, Wm H Dill; Sergeant Major, William H Humphreys; Quartermaster Sergeant, John G Keeler; Commissary Sergeant, Clark E Davis; Hospital Stewards, Lemuel A Ridgway, John C Lacy, jr,

Company H was raised by the personal exertion of our townsman David Lowenberg, Esq., and after they were sworn in the service, by a vote of the company they unanimously adopted the name of the "Lowenberg Guards," and were as follows:

*Company H.*—Captain, J Boyd Robison; 1st Lieutenant, John B Guilds; 2d Lieutenant, George L Low; Sergeants, Reuben L Rich, Henry W Beers, John F Decker, Tobias Rinard, Parvin Eves; Corporals, Henry J Robbins, Thomas B Miller, John M Sanks, Samuel Musgrave, Francis Knorr, John Edgar, Charles Nesbitt, Francis M. Girton.

*Privates.*

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|---|---|
| Wm Baker | John Lemon |
| Wash Bittenbender | Henry Long |
| Henry Croup | James R Mills |
| John I Case | Jeremiah Millard |
| Joseph Davis | Frederick Muffley |
| Jasper Demott | Abraham W Monroe |
| Francis M Drum | John Mordan |
| David Edwards | Andrew B Pines |
| Michael Gruber | Harvey Rhoads |
| Adam Gensil | Samuel Rimby |
| Ethen Hampton | John C Richart |
| Allen Harvey | Henry Rich |
| George Heacock | Michael Shoemaker |
| John W Hunter | John F Smith |
| Emanuel Hill | Richard Shannon |
| David R Hower | William Shoemaker |
| William Hill | Thos E Sands |
| Geo Hokendaffer | Daniel Shannon |
| James H Hildebrand | Edward Stewart |
| David Heiser | Jacob Stern |
| Alexander Hazlett | Josiah Stiles |
| Henry J Johnson | John Staley |
| Eli M Knorr | Harmon Smith |
| John W Kennedy | Wm J Terode |
| Absalom Lewis | Amos Whitenight |
| Jacob K Latshaw | John G Wooley |
| Jonathan Lemon | John A Wise |

—From Columbia county.

*Company I.*—Captain, Wm A Barton; 1st Lieutenant, John N Hughes; 2d Lieutenant, James F Trump; Sergeants, John F Eck, Orion B Mellick, Oscar B Millard, John Betz, Tilghman Faux; Corporals, Clark Price, John S Bachman, Napoleon B Reece, Kimber C Ent, Samuel H Trump, Robert McTowler; Musicians, Charles F Doan, George W Monroe,

*Privates.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Phillip Angle | Thomas L Hess |
| Comfort E Butler | Geo C Hughes |
| Priscus E Bomboy | Joseph Heckman |
| Alfred G Burlingame | Isaiah Hall |
| Charles A Boone | Wm Hagenbuch |
| Simon O Berger | Daniel Hammond |
| William Briggs | Wm R Jessup |
| Joseph Berdcott | Reuben Johns |
| James B Case | W H Knouse |
| George W Creveling | Wm Lake |
| Isaac Creveling | John S Lenhart |
| Peter Coons | Daniel Mowrey |
| Patrick Dailey | Cyrus B Miller |
| Wm H Dill | Samuel McKamey |
| Promoted to Chaplain July 9, 1863.) | Oscar D Price |
| Geo W Edgar | Geo S Patterson |
| Thos W Edgar | John Pugh |
| Joseph L Evans | Philip J Piles |
| Charles S Fowler | Henry Tremby |
| Geo A Frederick | Thomas B Trowbridge |
| Wm Fenstermacher | Henry Wanich |
| Samuel W Garrison | Silas E Walton |
| Henry Gerton | Henry Zeigler |
| Robert S Howell | Charles W Zaner |
| Geo W Garrison | |

—From Columbia county.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
*Field and Staff.*—Colonel, Edward R Mayer; Lieutenant Colonel, Alexander J Frick; Major, John H Oliver; Adjutant, Stephen D Soule; Quartermaster, Abram B Longaker; Surgeon, Robert S Simington; Assistant Surgeon, Theodore C Yeager; Chapl

# The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March. 8, 1878.


### REPUBLICAN CROOKEDNESS.

One of the most demoralizing features of current political history is the steadfastness with which the Republican leaders endorse the conduct of the carpet-baggers who for years dominated over the South, and attempt to shield criminals of the worst class from just punishment. Wells, Anderson & Co., by fraud and forgery actually placed Hayes in the Presidential chair. Their guilt has been duly established, and yet pitiful whines go up from the Republican press, at what *they* call "persecution," as if laws were only made to restrain petty criminals. Wells and Anderson at present are enjoying the two best Federal offices in Louisiana, although the latter is now in the penitentiary.

In South Carolina white and black voters united to overthrow the most rotten administration that ever cursed a people. Its iniquities are daily coming to light, not only by direct proof, but by the confessions of the thieves. And yet the whole power of the National Government, and, the entire Republican party,, united to continue and perpetuate the rule of notorious scoundrels. As an illustration we call attention to the case John Wright, a colored carpet-bagger from Wyoming county, we believe, who became a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. The testimony of Ex-Gov. Moses who was in the "Ring," given before the Legislative Investigating Committee is as follows:

"In the spring of 1873, during the May Term of the Supreme Court, which was composed of my father as Chief Justice Willard and Wright (the latter a colored man,) a case came up on appeal from the Charleston Circuit for adjudication by the Supreme Court. I was Governor at the time, and was known to possess great personal influence over Judge Wright, from long personal and official association, and also from the fact that I was the only prominent white man in the Republican party who favored a colored man for the Supreme Court. The case I speak of was one which had attracted a good deal of public attention, both on account of the large amount of money involved and also because of the novel points of law it presented for settlement. Of the exact details of the case as they came up in proof before the Court I am not certain that I can speak with absolute knowledge, but the general features of it I know and can swear to, as also of the practices to which resort was had to obtain a decision from the Supreme Court.

"Mr. Wm. Whaley is a prominent lawyer of Charleston City, and he brought a suit against several of the banks there under the following state of facts, as nearly as I understood them: Mr. Whaley's father, who was a very wealthy man, had died just at the beginning of the war and had left on deposit in the banks referred to a very large amount of money, perhaps $60,000 or $70,000, and may be even more. He had left his son, Wm. Whaley, as his executor. Soon after his father's death Mr. Wm. Whaley called on the banks for the money, and they tendered to him in payment thereof Confederate currency, which he refused to accept Several times he made the same demand and on each occasion he received the same tender, which he invariably refused. After the war, and somewhere about 1870 or 1871 perhaps, he brought a suit against the banks for the whole amount involved, and the case was tried before the Circuit Court, in Charleston, by Judge Robert F. Graham and a jury. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. Whaley, and from that verdict the banks appealed and asked that the Supreme Court grant them a new trial. In the trial of the case before the Circuit Court Mr. Whaley's leading lawyer was James B. Campbell, of Charleston. But when the appeal before the Supreme Court Mr. Whaley employed Mr Daniel H. Chamberlain as associate counsel. Mr. Chamberlain had been Attorney-General under Scott for five years, but at that time was the law partner of S. W. Melton, then Attorney-General. The argument took place before a full bench in the Supreme Court, and Campbell and Chamberlain made the argument in favor of Whaley, while the banks were represented by General James Conner now Attorney General under the Hampton administration. Some time after the argument had taken place I heard from various sources that the Supreme Court was divided in its opinion, my father, the Chief Justice, being in favor of sustaining Whaley's claim and Justice Willard *contra*, thus leaving it to Judge Wright, the colored Justice, to give the deciding voice. In a few days Mr. Chamberlain called on me at my office in the State-House and asked me to see Judge Wright and ascertain how much money it would be necessary to pay him for a decision in Whaley's favor. I myself desired to have Whaley succeed in his suit, as he had been a life long friend of my father's and was personally friendly in his feelings towards me. In accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's request, I called on Judge Wright and found that it would require $2,500 to get him to decide in Whaleys favor, and that the money must be secured to him beforehand. I so reported to Chamberlain, and thereupon he (Chamberlain) drew up in his own handwriting and signed himself in my office two notes promising to pay Wright in one note, thirty days after, date, $1,000; and in the other, sixty days after date, $1,500. These notes were turned over to Wright, and he filed his opinion in favor of Whaley's claim, and the Chief Justice agreeing with him, Whaley gained his suit. Afterwards Wright had the notes discounted before they were due, one of them by Mr. C. C. Puffer, who was at the time receiver of the State, and the other by Mr. J. S. Fillebrown, who was chief Clerk in the office of the Comptroller-General. These gentlemen were both paid the money due on the notes by Mr. Chamberlain."

### Soldiers of 1812.

Congress has just passed an act to pension all soldiers of 1812 who served 14 days in the war of 1812; and to the surving widow of such soldiers. All such will please to report immediately to John G. Freeze or Brockway & Elwell.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday March 19th to fix upon a time and place for holding the next State Convention.

Articles of Peace have been signed by Russia and Turkey and the cruel war is over.

Jack Kehoe and Dennis Donnelly will be hanged at Pottsville on the 18th.

(FOR THE COLUMBIAN.)
BY WM. BRINDLE.

### LEGAL TENDER MONEY CANNOT BE INFLATED.

The mass of the American people of all parties have wisely resolved, that a contracted or fettered system of Bank currency shall be dispensed with and that Banks of issue shall be abolished, and prohibited, and that the business of this extensive country shall be carried on with full legal tender or *par* money; the volume of which shall be adequate to the wants of business or trade, *established on a cash basis*. That is to say to enable commodities to be sold and bought for cash, instead of doing business with time notes, to the advantage of Bankers and Billbrokers or note-shavers, and to the loss and injury of wealth producers.

There are two kinds of inflation, either of which is costly, useless and dangerous to the wealth-producing and business interests of the country. The one is an inflated currency based on specie for redemption and the other is the *inflated* or *forced credit* system of business. The first compels business men to sell on time, paper; and he who sells on time must buy on time or go out of business. It is a contracted and constantly contracting and inflated system of bank currency which *forces* the *inflated credit system* of business on the country, and periodically ruins business men; and is costly, as well as dangerous and useless, and therefore the time has come to carry into practical operation the demand of Jefferson on September 11, 1813. Jefferson in a letter to Col. Eppes said: Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium, must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs." (See vol. 6, page 199 of Jefferson's works, by Washington).

Webster in the case of Ogden and Saunders, before the U. S. court at the January Term 1827 said: "One of the first honors given to Congress, therefore, is that of coining money, and fixing and regulating the value thereof and of foreign coins, and one of the first restraints imposed on *the States*, is the total prohibition *to coin* money. These two provisions are industriously followed up, and completed, by denying *to the States* all powers *to enact* "Bills of credit,' or to make anything but gold and silver a *tender* in the payment of debts. *The whole control*, therefore, *over* the standard [unit] of *value* and medium [Legal Tender] of *payments, is vested in the General Government*," (See works of Webster, vol. 6, page 34—Little and Brown's Edition 1851.) The value of money can only be regulated by making all dollars equal legal tenders; which makes them *par* with each other.

Jefferson in 1812 had advised the issue of legal tender U. S. Treasury notes, which was done in 1812 and he ardently desired their substition for bank currency, and that banks be prohibited from issuing a currency, and that they should be compelled to discount notes only for coin or Treasury notes now popularly called Greenbacks, and not with "Bills of Credit" or currency, promising payment in lawful money on demand. At the May Term of the U.S. Court 1819, it decided that *legal tender U. S. Treasury Notes are constitutional money*. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Story, (See 2 Mason 1-18.)

In 1840 the Democratic party in Congress passed the Independent Treasury System, which Act was approved on July 4, 1850. It made gold, silver and U. S. treasury notes equal legal tenders for public dues; it prohibited bank currency from being received for public dues and also prohibited the funds of the Federal Government from being *deposited in any bank*, The Independent Treasury System, since 1862 has been suspended, so far, by law, as to make the National Bank currency *receivable* for certain public dues and *payable* for certain public demands on the U. S. Treasury, and to permit the Government funds *to be deposited in Banks*, by which means, bankers have been enabled to exercise an undue influence, and exert an unjust power over the business interests of the country, and by which several notorious bankers have been saved from failure, under the contraction system, which they induced Congress to adopt, on April 12, 1866, and but for which, the business of the country would have remained in the prosperous condition in which it was in 1865, with *over two thousand millions* of dollars of circulating medium; which was confined to the people of the adhering States; making the volume of money, currency and circulating medium *in those States*, about $70 *per capita*.

In order to favor the National banks, the state bank currency was taxed out of existence by Congress; this leaves nothing to be got rid of but the national bank currency, rendering the darling scheme of Jefferson, easy to carry into operation not only *without diminishing* the volume of circulating medium, but on the contrary it will *increase it*; and thus aid to revive the industries of the country.

Jefferson in a letter to John Taylor, May 28, 1816 said: "The system of banking [banks of issue] we have both equally ever reprobated * * and I sincerely believe with you, that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies"—(See volume 6 page 675 of Jefferson's works by Washington). The Democratic party has uniformly *opposed banks of issue* as useless, costly and dangerous institutions, suited only to an aristocracy or a monarchy, and no man can be a reliable Democrat or a genuine Republican who advocates their continuance.

As the time for action has come, and to fully indoctrinate the young Democracy of old Columbia in the ancient principles of the Democratic party and as the influence of the COLUMBIAN may extend in other counties, my purpose is to demonstrate the propriety and advantage of using legal tender money composed of gold, silver and U, S. Treasury notes; known as greenbacks—made equal legal tenders, in opposition to bank currency or "Bills of Credit," in any form.

Money is what the law declares to be a legal tender for public and private dues and demands. The law creates and gives it value A dollar is *the unit of Federal money*, adopted in 1785 on the report of Jefferson in the Congress of the Confederation in opposition to the system of pounds, shillings and pence. The term dollar does not convey any idea of quantity. To calculate or ascertain its value the law establishes *a unit of value*, which is composed of a certain number of grains of silver or of gold. In 1792 Congress made the silver dollar to contain 371¼ grains of unalloyed silver, and also made it *the unit of value* by which to calculate the value of bond, metal and paper dollars; and made the gold dollar to consist of 24¾ grains of unalloyed gold and 22 carats fine.

A "Bill of Credit" referred to in the Federal Constitution, is a promissory note, such as the Continental mone and bank currency, specially authorized by law to pass as circulating medium, promising payment in coin on demand.

The States prohibited each other from issuing "a Bill of Credit," by State authority; and by an almost unanimous vote, refused to grant to the Federal Government the power to issue "a Bill of Credit." The Treasury notes *issued by Congress* from 1812 to 1861 were *not* "Bills of Credit" *or promises to pay on demand* in coin, as were the Continental bills. Nor are the "greenbacks" promises to pay on demand in other money; and are therefore *not* "Bills of Credit." They were originally made payable in 5-20 bonds at the pleasure of the holder, which contract was repudiated by Congress in 1863, to compel the people to bond them before July 1, 1863, in order to get enough bonds issued to start the National Banks; as up to February, 1863 only 25 millions of dollars of greenbacks or other Treasury notes had been bonded, for the reason that *there was no surplus* of circulating medium Of the 500 millions of dollars of bonds, authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, only $25,000,000 of bonds had been taken up to February 1863. The Federal Government had to hire Jay Cook & Co., and other bankers *at great expense* to show the people, that by bonding *U. S. Treasury notes*, bearing interest, *and greenbacks* without interest they would get six per cent. interest *in coin*, (at a pemium) exemption from State and municipal taxation, and 90 per cent of the face value of the bond, in national bank currency to speculate with, before the national banks could be put into operation.

Full legal tenders are both money and currency, whereas the promissory note of a bank, specially authorized by law to pass as a circulating medium redeemable on demand in lawful money is merely currency. It is an evidence *of debt* due by the maker of it to the public, on which *the bank draws interest*, and not being a legal-tender for private debts, to give it credit and currency, it is made payable in legal tender money, on demand, and is made to depend for its value on the prompt performance of that promise. The National Bank Act, allows four dollars of paper currency to be issued on every dollar of specie deposited for redemption purposes, and as a currency is inflated when its volume exceeds its basis, the promissory notes of the national banks constitute an inflated currency, and as commerce is constantly demanding the coin basis, periodically that currency is fictitious as well as inflated.

Legal tender coin and greenbacks redeem themselves every time they perform any one of the functions of money and therefore do not need redemption in other money, or require to be converted into bonds to give them credit and currency, and do not need any basis of redemption, and as the Federal Government has thirty thousand million of dollars of public and private property within its jurisdiction, and as about $75 *per capita* will be adequate to the wants of business established on a cash basis, and as no money can be paid out of the Federal Treasury, except in pursuance of law, to pay lawful demands on the Treasury, the volume of full legal tender money, never can equal, much less exceed, the value of the property within the Federal jurisdiction; therefore legal tender money *is not* and *cannot become* an inflated money or currency.

In the next article it will be shown how bank currency inflates business, and produces money panics and commercial crashes, and also the difference between a legal and a commercial dollar, and how money panics and crashes may be forever prevented.

February 26, 1878.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A bill of considerable interest and great importance to those contemplating matrimony has passed first reading in the senate and is likely to attract general attention throughout the state. It provides that "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose from the clerk of the orphans' court in the county where the woman shall reside, which said license shall be in form as follows:

"To any resident minister of the Gospel, justice of the peace, or other officers or persons authorized by law to solemnize marriages:

"You are authorized to join together in the holy state of matrimony according to the rites and ceremonies of your church, society or religious denomination, and the laws of the commonwealth of Pensylvania, A. B. and C. D.

"Given under my hand and seal of the orphan's court of said county of——, at——this——day of——, &c,

"A. B., Clerk."

This license is accompanied by a return certificate to be signed by the party solemnizing the marriage and returned to the clerk of the orphans' court within sixty days of the date of the marriage. The cost of the certificate is fifty cents, and every minister, justice or other persons performing the marriage ceremony, and neglecting to make the proper return thereof is liable to a fine of fifty dollars. Any person performing the marriage ceremony without the necessary certificate is liable to a fine not less than one nor more than five hundred dollars.

The passage of such legislation as contemplated by the act is strongly recommended by the Methodist Protestant clergymen of Pittsburg and vicinity. Its aim will be in great measure to relieve the clergy of responsibilities which the present system imposes. If the parties contemplating marriage happen to be under age they must obtain the consent of their parents or guardians before the clerk can issue the license. The law, if passed, is to take effect next July, and the host of bachelors who are hesitating, and who desire to escape its restrictions would do well to make good use of the intervening time, or the legislature may pass a supplement compelling them to marry *nolens volens*. That would be a salutary measure.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

We are heartily in favor of the passage of the Bill. There is too much looseness in this country about the solemnization of marriages. A little more formality would prevent many inconsiderate and improper marriages as well as make a record that frequently would be invaluable in settling estates, and determining contested rights. We believe that there should be kept at some office of record in each County a registry of births and deaths.

STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS.—The fish commissioners of this state have now 500,000 brook trout, 200,000 California salmon, 150,000 salmon-trout and land-locked salmon and Kennebec salmon, for distribution between this date and April 1. Persons desiring fish communicating with H. J. Reesler, Esq., at Easton, for the eastern part of the state; Joseph Duffy, at Norristown, for the middle and B. L. Hewitt, Esq., at Hollidaysburg, for the western district, will receive attention. The land-locked salmon are for lakes, the Kennebec and California salmon for water leading to the sea, and the salmon trout for deep cold streams. The nearest railroad station to the place of deposit, name of party to receive, and the kind of water must be particularly described in sending orders.

NO TOBACCO FOR MINORS.—A petition is being circulated in Bedford county, and is receiving numerous signers, which most respectfully prays the Legislature of this State to enact a law prohibiting, under a heavy penalty, or fine, the gift or sale of tobacco, in any manner or shape, by any person or persons, to children or minors under the age of twenty-one years. We most heartily endorse this move and hope the act if passed, will take in the whole State. The use of tobacco by children is a most pernicious one, and the trader who will sell it to minors for the purpose of a little gain should be subject to a heavy penalty.—*Banner.*

THE MOFFETT BELL PUNCH.—The Moffett register, which has been substituted in Virginia in place of the old liquor license system, produces annually a revenue of about $800,000 to the state treasury. A tax of two-and-a-half cents is levied on every glass of liquor sold over a counter, and one-half cent a glass on ale and malt liquors. It is made the duty of the seller, under heavy penalties, to have every drink sold registered by means of the Moffett bell-punch. According to this truthtelling register, the people of Richmond, from the middle of September to the first of February, took 784,686 alcoholic and 706,676 malt drinks.

### Sensation at Sunbury.

*A prisoner escapes from the New Jail by Squeezing Himself through a Narrow Aperture—Another Attempts to Escape in the same manner, but sticks fast and is captured.*

Considerable excitement prevailed at Sunbury on Thursday and Friday of last week in consequence of the discovery that a prisoner named Peter McMaguire had escaped from his cell and Rufus Dawess, another prisoner, had made an attempt to escape. The men stripped themselves naked and soaped their bodies well, and then one forced himself through the narrow iron spaces used to admit light into their apartment. The attempt was made between 11 oclock on Wednesday night and 1 o'clock on Thursday morning. M'Guire being the larger man, soaped his body thoroughly and made the attempt first, as they supposed if the larger man could get through the other, as a matter of course, would have no difficulty in following him. Pushing his body through the aperture, which is about 5½ inches in width and eighteen inches in length, same as the iron casings of the skylights in the cells of the Dauphin county prison, he made the effort and got through, letting himself down a distance of 12 feet into the jail yard by means of a blanket. Dawess next made the attempt, but proving to have larger hips did not get more than half through before he was completely jammed in, and could neither get backward nor forward. M'Guire took the end of the blanket and gave two or three strong pulls, but this course appears to have made the matter only worse, wedging Dawess still firmer between the unyielding surface of the iron casing. In this terrible predicament Dawess remained for several hours until another prisoner heard his groans and acquainted Mr. John Peeler, the turnkey, of the fact. The latter immediately procured assistance, and after using plenty of soap, attempted to remove Dawess, first by filing off some of the surface of the flange or outer edge, but making no progress and fearing the man would die if not speedily relieved, he sent for a blacksmith. Dawess was released, after having been in the window about 7 hours, and his body was much swollen. Dawess after having been properly attended to, revived sufficiently to tell the following story:

Maguire waited outside of the cell, in the prison yard for two hours; tugged at the blanket hard several times, but finding it only tortured his comrade he desisted. He went into the engine house in quest of tools, thinking he could in some way enlarge the aperture and release his companion, but failed to find anything to work with; that he hesitated about going over the jail wall and leaving his friend behind him in such a miserable plight; but finally with the aid of a washline and a hook got on the top of the wall. From this point he gained the outside of the wall, by means of the same rope and hook and made his escape before being discovered. The escape of M'Guire was immediately telegraphed to different points, and yesterday Mr. Peeler received a telegram from this city that a man answering to the description of M'Guire had been arrested here by a Harrisburg detective. When Mr. P. arrived he discovered that it was not M Guire, and he left for Sunbury again last evening.

*Blackwood's Magazine* for February is out in good season, from the press of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., No. 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.

The present number, like several precedin ones, is conspicuous for an unusual variety of readable magazine articles—reminding us of its early days, when it gained deserved celebrity for short essays and tales, spirited descriptions of life and incidents and manners of travel, and records of adventure.

The article "Ironclads and Torpedoes" considers the difficulties which beset the naval architect, and gives a short and clear account of the construction and armament of a war ship of the present day.

"A Visit to Sophia—Christmas 1877," gives a glimpse of things inside the Turkish lines.

"A Ride for Life" is a well told narrative of the adventures of a reconnoitering party during an Indian mutiny.

Other articles are "Mine is Thine. Part VIII." "Above the Clouds, a Reverie on the Bel Alp," "The Life of the Prince Consort," and "The Storm in the East. No. IX."

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay street, N. Y.) is as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price $4 a year for any one or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

### Death of Ben. Wade.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—Ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade died at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, last Saturday morning.

Benjamin Franklin Wade was born in Springfield, Mass., October 27, 1800, and therefore at the time of his death was over seventy-seven years of age. He worked as a farmer or laborer in summer and school teacher in winter until 1826, when he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Asbtabula county, Ohio in 1828, and he has resided in the same county ever since. In 1835 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1837 to the State Senate, in which he served three terms. In 1847 he was chosen President Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of his adoption, and in 1851 was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1857 and 1863.

### An Important Decision.

In the year 1864, the Oxford Coal Company mined coal under the town of Hyde Park, and in 1867 the surface settled and cracked the walls of the Welsh Calvanistic Methodist church. The repairs to the church cost $4,087, the premises were otherwise injured, and the congregation were out of possession of the church edifice for a period of sixteen months. The property is permanently damaged, the walls being out of plumb. A suit at law arose out of this condition of affairs and after a trial of two days was concluded. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $8,740. Messrs. Hoyt and Palmer were counsel for plaintiff, and Messrs. Hand and McClintock for defendants. The case is important as determining the liability of coal operators for damage done to the surface, from want of insufficient support. In this case the owner of the land sold the surface, reserving the right to take out all the coal without entering upon or doing damages to the surface. The court held that it was the duty of the owner to leave sufficient supports for the surface, either of coal or some other proper material, and that he could not be allowed to so mine the coal as to destroy the estate in the surface which he had sold for a valuable consideration.—*Wilkes-Barre Times.*

A lunar protuberance some 40,000 miles long has been discovered by the astronomers. It is supposed that the man in the moon is growing a wart on his nose.

Oregon with a population of 135,000 this year produced a surplus of 5,000,000 bushels of grain and 4,000,000 pounds of wool.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1878.

On Saturday last General Sherman concluded a long and careful argument for an increase of the army, in the following words: "The necessities of the frontier and to guard our public property will require from 25,000 to 30,000 men, for at this moment there is almost absolute certainty of a renewed war with the Sioux. The Utes of Western Colorado are also likely to give us trouble, as are also the Bannocks in Idaho. The Mexican border calls for 5,000 men, and every time we attempt to withdraw troops from that quarter for use elsewhere disorders occur which compel us to send them back." The General probably makes the best statement that can be made of the necessity for troops. I reproduce his words merely to call attention to that portion relating to the Mexican border troubles. Those troubles could be ended in 24 hours if our Government would recognize the existing Government in Mexico. Other nations hesitate to recognize Diaz simply because we hesitate. With the support that recognition by us and other commercial countries would give him he would, his friends claim, be able to suppress at once any attempted raids from Mexico into the United States. Liberate those 5,000 soldiers said to be on the Mexican border, and send them or hold them in readiness to send into the Indian country, and the danger of an Indian war would disappear at once. The argument of General Howard only shows that our diplomacy may be so bad that a large army may be necessary. It is time that the Senate and House Committees investigating Mexican affairs should make a report, so that Messrs. Hayes and Evarts can have no further excuse for delay.

The administration's first year, which closed yesterday, has not been a failure in our foreign affairs only. While the Representatives of the people have remonetized silver against the wishes of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Hayes has succeeded thoroughly in "demonetizing" what he promised should be his peculiar care, civil service reform. The civil service has, it is safe to say, suffered more in the year just closed than in any preceding year. More personal friends of the head of the Government, more persons in whom the confidence of the people had never in any way been expressed, have been appointed to office than ever before. Efficient officers have been removed right and left to make place for active politicians, without even the excuse that one party has when it makes changes for political reasons.

We learn from the course of this Administration that those who cry "Reform" most loudly cannot always be trusted as reformers.

There is a great deal of surprise that Mr. Cox insisted upon the publication in the *Record* of the remark with which he greeted the veto message—that it was "a charge of fraud by a fraud" Whether Mr. Cox ought to have made the remark or not, he was right in insisting that having made it, it should be printed as a part of the regular report.

The *Post* this morning publishes the following list of Senators who, it says, were *not* intoxicated during the all night session on the silver bill.

Burnside, of R. I.; Cameron of Penn'a.; Jones, of Nev.; Booth of Cal.; Conover of Fla.; Eaton of Conn.; Conkling, of N. Y.; Ingalls, of Ks; Paddock, of Neb.; Mitchell, of Oreg.; Oglesby, of Ill.; Howe, of Wis.; Chaffee, of Cal.; Bruce, of Miss.

This is an ingeniously prepared jumble of Senators, some of whom it is generally supposed were entirely sober, some "half sober" and some incapable of coherent thought or unaided physical exertion.

SEMINOLE.

### HARRISBURG LETTER.

#### Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1878.

In my last I spoke of the defeat of the Philadelphia "Recorders Bill" as being temporary. A marshalling of the forces on the night of defeat resulted in the reconsideration and final passage of the bill on the following Wednesday morning. In the Senate the next day the bill was reported with amendments as follows that whenever judgment was recorded for delinquent taxes and penalties such penalties shall be paid to the Commonwealth and not to the Recorder; that whenever judgment is obtained and a return of execution is "no goods" the Commonwealth shall bear the costs of proceedings.

The House has not yet decided upon a change of its rules to prevent illegal voting upon bills by personation. A resolution requiring members to rise at their seats and to remain standing as a requisite to allow their votes to be recorded, when any question is raised, was again defeated in the House on Friday. The change of the rule received a majority of all the votes cast, but not a two-thirds vote which is necessary.

Monday evening a resolution involving a similar change was again produced but was laid over under the rules.

The all important event of the week is the late developements in regard to alleged irregularities in the collection of State taxes due from the "Union Railroad and Transportation Company." The facts in connection with this case have been so thoroughly mixed up with newspaper and street gossip that it is almost impossible at present writing to arrive at any correct statement of the affair. It seems that in October last, at the time the above mentioned company went into liquidation it was discovered by Messrs. Olmstead and Simonton, the first ex-corporation clerk in the Auditor General's office, and a law-student, and the second a prominent attorney of the Harrisburg bar, discovered by some means that a large amount of tax aggregating some $200,000 was under the law due from but unpaid by the corporation above mentioned. These gentlemen, "taking time by the fore lock" went to the officers of the accounting department and the Attorney-General and proposed to collect this tax for a commission of ten per cent. An agreement to this effect was drawn up by Messrs. Simonton and Olmstead and signed by the chief clerk of the Auditor General's department, by the State Treasurer, and afterward by the Auditor-General in person. The tax to the amount above named, less an abatement of about $18,000 was promptly paid over by the corporation without litigation to Simonton and Olmstead, who, upon the receipt of a warrant upon the State Treasurer, drawn by the Auditor-General for their commission of ten per cent., paid over to the Commonwealth the amount of taxes collected, viz: $191,000 upon which their commission was $19,100. The large amount of the fee paid in this case, soon attracted attention and the matter soon began to be generally gossiped about on the "hill" and in the city. This gossip finally culminated in certain articles published in a daily paper in Lancaster, which were in the nature of an adverse and severe criticism of the transaction, and which cast reflection of a serious character upon all parties whose names were appended to the contract under which the money was collected and upon the present corporation clerk in the Auditor-Generals office. Mr. Wm. J. Bayard, whose name does not appear in any of the papers connected with the contract, and who has denied in a letter published in the *Patriot* any improper connection with the matter. Now a legislative investigation has been demanded by both sides and a resolution appointing such a committee has passed the Senate, and Senator Clark, Gazzam, Davies, Herr and Peale have been appointed as the committee. Until this committee has reported, your correspondent deems it best to express no opinion on the subject.

B.


The chap that got off that crabbed piece of verse "Turn backward, turn backward, oh time, in thy flight" had doubtless been accustomed to taking Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka when a child, and consequently had no fears of the croup or the whooping cough.

The penetrating winds incident to this season of the year are a severe ordeal for the lungs. The neglect of a hard cough generally leads to a weakness of the lungs, which, not infrequently, results in Consumption.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP will at once relieve and loosen a tight cough and is such an agreeable remedy that children will take it without being coaxed. A cold on the lungs, if consumption is not already developed, may be easily mastered by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup, together with Schenck's Mandrake Pills to clear the system of the accumulated mucus.

In more serious cases, where the disease has become deeply seated, and the patient suffers from loss of appetite, weakness and emaciation, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic should be used in connection with the above mentioned remedies, to stimulate the appetite and bring the digestive powers into healthy action, thereby sustaining the strength of the patient and enabling him to resist the progress of the disease until the Pulmonic Syrup may perform its healing and cleansing work.

The use of these standard remedies according to the directions which accompany them, cannot fail to produce most satisfactory results. A letter addressed to Dr. Schenck cor. Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, asking advice, will promptly receive the Doctor's personal attention, free or charge.

Schenck's Medicines are for sale by All Druggists.

March.

**The Great Discovery!**

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess, Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with valuable Nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, improves the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them

Buy six bottles for $5.00

**Worms Removed Alive.**

E. F. Kunkel's worm syrup never fails to destroy Pin Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head until all complete, alive in 2 hours, and no fee until removed. Send for circular, or call on your Druggist, and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00. It never fails.

**"GERMAN SYRUP"**

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggists and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

April 27, '77-1y jl

**Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!**

Extra preparation!

Superior quality!

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store at, our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877.


## Marriages.

MILLER—SHOEMAKER.—On the 28th ult., at the M. E. parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. Westly R. Miller, of Mt. Pleasant to Miss Ida B. Shoemaker of Madison.

## MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $ 1.40 |
| Rye " | .70 |
| Corn, new, " | .50 |
| Oats, " | .32 |
| Flour per barrel | 8.00 |
| Cloverseed | |
| Flaxseed | 1.50 |
| Lard | .08 |
| Eggs | .18 |
| Tallow | .08 |
| Potatoes | .30 |
| Dried Apples | .8 |
| Hams | .12 |
| Sides & Shoulders | .09 |
| Lard per pound | .09 |
| Hay per ton | 10.00 |
| Beeswax | .25 |
| Timothy Seed | 2.00 |

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 4 on Wharf | $ 3.00 per Ton |
| No. 5 " " | $ 2.75 " |
| No. 6 " " | $ 2.50 " |
| Blacksmith's Lutup on Wharf | $ 3.00 " |
| " Bituminous " | $4 50 " |


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that I have this day sold to James Scott McNinch the following property, viz: My share, being the one-half of 5½ acres of rye in the ground and one parlor stove as collateral security for a judgment and costs on docket of J. J. Brower amounting to $20 52 which I agree to pay in 5 months from this date and if paid in said five months is extended 6 months longer the amount to be 9 dollars and said property to remain in my possession during the pleasure of said J. S. McNinch.

ALFRED BECKMAN.

Bloomsburg, March 2, 1878. mar. 8, 3w

IF SEND US
Your Name and Address

and in return we will send you Free of Expense Postage paid, a copy of our

BEAUTIFUL BOOK OF POEMS,

entitled

"Moses, The Great Law Giver,"

a collection of Poems illustrating the Life of Moses being selections from Mrs. Hemans, W. Cullen Bryant and other celebrated authors. Beautifully illustrated

ON RECEIPT OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS to pay expenses of mailing, &c., we will send you a SPLENDID PAIR of Engravings, after the old Masters. Address NATIONAL BUREAU OF ENGRAVING, 513 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee for the benefit of creditors of A. Earnst of Locust township, Columbia co., Pa., and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore requested to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts, and dues of the said A. Earnst and those having claims to submit them to the assignee properly authenticated.

WILLIAM L. EYERLY, Assignee.

mar. 8, '78-4w

ONE Parlor Picture printed in 10 colors 25 Visiting Cards with your name finely printed. 10 Flirtation Cards 10 Sheets of Writing Paper. 12 White Envelopes, 1 Rubber, 5 pens. The lot sent positively for 25 cents. (Send Post stamps or cash.) EUREKA BRO., 624 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Mar. 8, 1878-1y

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1st, 1878.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE DAILY OPENING

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FABRICS

THE PRODUCTS OF THE

BEST MAKERS

OF

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

As our supplies, Foreign and Domestic, come direct from the manufacturer to us, there is no intermediate profit to pay, and we are, therefore, able to sell one dress patern as low as the same goods are sold by the case.

We are now offering a superb stock of

PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS,

Too numerous to specify, but which comprise the choicest styles that will be shown in Paris and London during the present season. These goods have been selected by ourselves, personally, in the Paris market.

We have also received by late steamer, and just opened, our first invoice of

French Lawns and Organdies, Jaconets, Toile d'Alsace, etc.

Which we commend to the early attention of all who desire to inspect full lines of all the choice and latest designs in these goods.

OUR BLACK GOODS STOCK

Has also received the most careful attention, and we are displaying an unusual assortment of

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES

IN FORTY DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND WIDTHS,

From 47 Cents Per Yard, Upward,

Every quality guaranteed to be made of FINE WOOL. The goods we sell are made by the best manufacturer in France, and are believed to be unequalled in every respect. In

BLACK HERNANIES and GRENADINES

We shall submit the finest assortment ever shown in Philadelphia, in Cotton and wool, all wool, wool and silk, and all silk goods.

Through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Customers all over the United States are enabled to enjoy every advantage that persons resident in Philadelphia possess in shopping personally at our counters. Requests for

SAMPLES

Promptly attended to, and all ORDERS executed with care and the utmost fidelity to the interests of our patrons. Attention is invited to the fact that all letters are answered and orders filled by return mail.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— LORILLARD TOBACCO

The celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic substance themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distin

# THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878


### Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

| | NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation Train, | 6.45 A. M. | 7.59 A. M. |
| Mail Train | 7.38 A. M | 4.49 P. M |
| Express Train | 1.50 P. M. | 11.57 A. M |
| " " | 6.56 P. M. | |

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

| | NORTH. | SOUTH |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation Train | 6.08 A. M. | 7.37 P. M. |
| Regular Express | 4.06 P. M. | 11.39 A. M. |

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

The adjourned session of Court begins next Monday to continue two weeks.

M. C. Keller is serving his nineteenth term as constable of Orange township.

"Brown's Hotel" is no more. Last Friday it was newly christened, and now is known as the "City Hotel."

Don Cameron, it is said, is about to remarry. He had better keep his father from spooking about the house then.

Will Democrats support a paper which claims to be Democratic, but which is always ready to sell them out for money?

Capital and labor go hand in hand. Each is dependant upon the other, and he who seeks to set them at variance is a villian.

March came in after the most approved lamb-like fashion. To keep up its reputation it is in duty bound to go out like a lion.

A Good Investment. Buy a twenty-five cent package of Foute's Horse and Cattle Powders to prevent disease in your Horses and Cattle.

Young Callender who was arrested for the murder of his father, was discharged after a hearing, the evidence being insufficient to hold him.

The Reformed congregation has unanimously elected Rev. W. F. Krebs as pastor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Gurley.

Now is the time to get your posters printed for spring sales, and the COLUMBIAN office is the place to have them done, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

In the Ale—Wynkoop suit reported last week, Esquire Morris gave judgment for the plaintiff for $10. The costs amount to more than the judgment.

Babies are too highly prized to permit them to suffer with Colic, Flatulence, etc., when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will at once relieve them Price 25 cts. a bottle.

Col. Freeze, Capt. Brockway and J. M. Clark went to Harrisburg last Monday to appear before the Board of Pardons at the hearing of the cases of Hester, Tully and McHugh.

In another column we give the views of Gen. Brindle on the money questions. The General is known to many of our citizens and has paid much attention to the subject about which he writes.

Scarlet fever has been prevalent in town for some time, and there are still a number of cases. Parents and others in houses where this disease is, should be very carefel not to carry it to their neighbors.

What claim upon the support of respectable people has a miserable little sheet (printed partly in this town by one apprentice,) which is habitually opposed to all progress and everything that is decent?

The minority of the Town council chosen at the recent election were nominated and supported by the citizens who pay three fourths of the town taxes. That is why it was called the "Taxpayer's Ticket."

Economy is wealth, and by attending to your cough or cold at once, you not only save your strength, but save your money. If you use any cough medicine, use Dr. Haas' Expectorant. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

What claim upon Democrats has a certain contemptible little sheet which in 1872 offered to sell the use of its columns to the Republican party for $500, for the purpose of injuring Mr. Buckalew, then candidate for Governor?

T. B. Fielders, reporter of the *Miners' Journal* formerly of the Shenadoah *Herald*, assaulted Sol. Foster, editor of the Pottsville *Chronicle*, with a whip, cutting him accross the face, for which Mr. Foster gave Fielders a good choking.

Why suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00 in every respectable drug store in the United States.

The deceitfulness at times of some of our most trusted friends almost compels us to lose our faith in humanity itself. But that trusted and sterling old remedy, Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka, is ever faithful to its promise. 25 and 50 cents.

All survivors of Anderson and other southern military prisons who reside in this state, are respectfully requested to send their names, companies and numbers of regiments to which they belonged, together with the names of the prisons in which they were confined to S. L. Hagenbaugh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Corresponding Secretary of the State Association.

Will laboring men allow themselves to be disgraced by classing among their number a lazy fellow who *pretends* to run a newspaper, but who really spends his time in loafing, with his hand in his pockets, and makes his one apprentice do what little work there is to be done? For the honest laborer we have great respect: the pretender is worthy only of universal contempt.

The enterprising superintendant of the Exchange Hotel has made some elegant and convenient additions to the office of that well known house. A handsome black walnut writing desk occupies the corner at the left of the door, and a revolving walnut desk for the register is placed on the counter. A more complete and better kept establishment is not to be found in the interior of the state.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Pennsylvania canal company during the year 1877 witnessed a steady improvement of its main line. Its net revenue was $287,842.37, a decrease of $118,-441.21 from the revenue of 1876. With reference to this shrinkage, the management say in their report: "The abandonment of all efforts to maintain a reasonable relation between the supply and demand of coal in August, 1876, produced a marked effect in the company's business during the latter months of that year, coal being the principal item of its transportation business. The same cause, with the resulting keen competition on all the competing lines, was felt throughout the past year; but with the increased facilities and reduced expenses of the canal, it could have endured this, and met its interest and sinking fund obligations, but for the prolonged strike of the miners in Wyoming district, which stopped all coal shipments during about twelve weeks. Notwithstanding the inforced idleness during that period both of the canal and its boating equipment, the deficiency has proved much less than was at one time expected."

The Montour *American* reports two indictments *squashed* in Court at Danville last week. New bills will probably turnip next Court.

W. C. Johnston, Esq., Register and Recorder of Montour county, was in town on business yesterday.

Dr. I. L. Rabb has moved his Dental rooms a few doors north on Main street, and now occupies the building next to E. Mendenhall's store. Dr. Rabb is establishing a high reputation as a practical dentist.

### PUBLIC SALES.

I. K. Krickbaum, administrator of Margare Karns, deceased, will sell real estate in Benton township, March 9th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The map spoken of in our last issue published by J. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, is a map of Pennsylvania, which we neglected to state directly, though it was implied. It is one of the best we have seen and we are glad to have it on our office wall.

It was exceedingly unkind in a member of the old Town Council who was re-elected at the late election, to object to the allowance of exonerations of town tax to a number of poor men. He ought not to have done it for two reasons, first because he is a blatant protector of the poor man, and second because he received the votes of nearly all those who pay no taxes.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY AGAIN.—The *Danville Intelligencer* and some other exchanges are calling upon the citizens of their respective towns to take active and prompt measures to secure the location of the proposed new Penitentiary. Our geographical position and unequalled facilities should make Bloomsburg the choice. The advantages to the town and country can hardly be over estimated. Why do not our citizens act in the matter?

The Bloomsburg ——— goes off in ecstacies over the success of its faction at the late election in that borough, all of which turned on the question whether the "poor man's cow" should be free to browse on its untraveled and verdant lanes. The "ring" opposed it, and now "a voter" writing to the Shenadoah *Herald* calls it the "laboring man's victory." So, after this Bloomsburg can be fenced in and made a pasture land for the "poor man's cow."—*Danville Intelligencer.*

The *Intelligencer* names the paper, but we cannot advertise for nothing. Local notices, twenty cents a line.

The Masquerade Ball at Evans' Hall last Monday night was largely attended, and succeeded far beyond the expectations of those who had it in charge. There were over one hundred persons in costumes of every description, elegant, grotesque, comic, and hideous. Nine sets occupied the floor at one time. Masks were removed at eleven o'clock, after which all joined the dance and from twelve to fifteen sets were in motion the rest of the evening. Mr. Thomas Webb acted as prompter, and the music was furnished by the Bloomsburg Orchestra, under whose management the party was got up. At least two hundred spectators were present. Dancing was kept up until about three o'clock in the morning, when all went home well pleased with the Masquerade.

[From the Carthage (Mo) Banner.]

### COMING TO JASPER.

A colony of about thirty five persons from Pennsylvania is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow or the day following. Three gentlemen of the party, Messrs. Warden, Ale and Bowman were here last spring looking over the country and also went to Kansas, but forming a decided preference for Jasper, purchased farms; one of the farms bought is known as the Mitchell farm about five miles north of Carthage, and they have also purchased John Wicks' farm lying immediately west of Mitchell's. The credit of having brought this enterprising colony belongs in part to J. L. Bottenfield, J. G. Leidy and H. H. Rutter. The former gentleimen took great interest in showing the parties over the country when here, while Mr. Rutter, an attachee of the *Banner*, who about four months since came here from the same town in Pennsylvania, has written several letters to the newspapers of that locality, describing this county and urging his friends to immigrate to Southwest Missouri. The colony comprise men and families of energy and capital and will be gladly welcomed by all our people. They come from Bloomsburg and adjoining townships.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE DOLLARS.—A very clever (and therefore dangerous) imitation of the genuine trade dollar has made its appearance within the last few days. On comparison with the genuine coin it will be found that the trade dollars are pinkish white in hue. They may readily be detected by this peculiarity in their color. The milling of the counterfeits is nearly perfect, but there are slight traces of a mould, in which coin has been run, visible on the edge; it is also light in weight, and will not rebound much when sounded. However, no bogus coin larger than a dime will rebound to any extent, no matter how hard it may be struck on a wooden surface.

BOARD OF PARDONS.—On Tuesday night the board heard the arguments in the case of Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully and Peter McHugh. Colonel J. G. Freeze and C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, and S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, appeared for the culprits and asked for a pardon or a communication of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Clark, of Columbia county. The principal argument of the attorneys for the condemned was that the conviction was due to the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, who had not only been guilty of murder, but every other crime on the calendar. Mrs. Hester and her daughter attentively listened to the arguments. The decision of the board will be rendered next Thursday.

In the case of Fisher the Board will take no further action.

### LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR MARCH TERM, 1878.

#### SECOND MONDAY.

Bloom—David Armstrong, N. S. Pursell Frank McBride, E. B. Bidleman; Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Frank Rhodes; Benton—L. B. Stiles, Wm. Ash, Samuel Appleman, Daniel Shultz; Berwick—Benjamin Hick's, Wm. H. Stackhouse; Briarcreek—Wm. Hippensteel; Catawissa—John S. Mensch, C. P. Pfahler, Jacob Federolf, M. V. B. Kline; Centre—Freas Fowler; Centralia—David Walsh; Fishingcreek—Wm. Eveland, Geo Pealer, John Creveling; Franklin—Washington Parr; Jackson—T. S. Christian, John Rantz; Locust—Christian Smull, Samuel Mears; Madison—Thomas C. Wilson, Conrad Kramer; Main—James W. John; Mifflin—A. C. Millard; Montour—Fred Stauger, John Thomas; Orange—George W. Hess; Pine—L. A. German; Scott—Geo. Kelchner.

#### THIRD MONDAY.

Bloom—Wm. Wintersteen, Geo. A. Clark, W. O. Holmes, W. W. Barrett, Michael Casey, Jr., Henry Sloan, Levi W. Cox, George A. Herring, C. S. Fornwald; Benton—Eli Mc Henry; Briarcreek—J. B. Mosteller; Catawissa—H. J. Reeder, G. W. Reifsnyder, Wm. Miller, George A. Scott; Centralia—John Spring; Fishingcreek—Samuel Thomas; Greenwood—Isaac Hescock; Hemlock—John P. Guild, Daniel Yocum; Jackson—Samuel Yocum; Locust—Henry H. Rhodes, Enoch Kester; Madison—Albert Girton, Robert Manning; Mifflin—Wm. Creasy, B. S. Workheiser; Montour—John G. Quick; Mt. Pleasant—Wm Grimes; Orange—H. J. Conner; Pine—John Bruner, John W. Dawald; Scott—H. H. Brown, Willets Hartman; Sugarloaf—C. L. Moore, Wm Peterman.

### HEATING BY STEAM.

A telegram from Lockport, N. Y., says the experiment of heating that city by steam, by the "Holey system" initiated there at the beginning of the present winter, has proved successful. By three miles of pipe, covered with non-conducting material, and laid under ground, through some of the principal streets, about fifty dwellings and other buildings, including a large public school, "have been thoroughly warmed all winter by steam thus distributed, and turned on or off as required by the tenant with the facility of water or gas." It is stated that dwellings more than a mile distant from the steam generator have been heated as readily as those next door. Steam *metres* are provided, so that the consumer pays only for what he consumes, and the rates, it is asserted, do not exceed the cost of coal and wood under the old system of heating by fires. It is claimed that the system can be developed so as to furnish steam "at fifty pounds pressure, transmitted through 20 miles of pipe, thus supplying power for engines and manufactories, and steam for cooking and laundry purposes, for extinguishing conflagrations, for cleaning streets of ice or snow, or protecting hydrants from frost."

We called the attention of a number of our citizens to this matter a year ago, but no one seems disposed to take a lead in the matter. The feasibility of the plan is unquestioned, and it would be economical even if only applied to the Court House, and surrounding buildings. The advantages are apparent. In the first place insurance would be largely reduced. Stoves could be thrown aside, coal and wood bins would be unnecessary, and the labor of building and keeping up fires, carrying off ashes &c., would be avoided. The dirt, dust and sulphur attending a coal stove would also be dispensed with. Why cannot a number of our citizens who are interested in the subject, form a company and heat their houses and offices by steam?

The Union Benevolent Society acknowledge the following donations for the month of February. Mrs. M. C. Brittain, clothing and shoes; Mrs. Jos. Sharpless, coat and shirts; Mrs. Judge Elwell, clothing shoes and groceries; Mrs. Henry Philips, groceries; Mrs. Norman Pursel, children's clothing; Mrs. C. Knapp, muslin; Mrs. Wm. Hagenbuch, dress and sausage; Mrs. B. F. Zarr, shoes and clothing; Mrs. Hicks, chairs and clothing; Mrs. Phebe Wolfe, clothing and food; Mrs. P. Dillen, potatoes and beets; Mrs. Boyd Robison, children's clothing; Mrs. V. Boone, clothing and scrapple; Mrs. C. Fornwald, children's shoes; Mrs. Mendenhall, nine yards of flannel and two hoods; Mrs. S. N. Walker, coat, hoods and food; Mrs. I. Miller, clothing and food; Mrs. Wm. Neal, Woollen stockings and shoes; Mrs. J. M. Nuss, clothing and food; Mrs. Frymire, children's clothing; Mrs. I. W. Hartman, clothing and jar of plum butter; Mrs. Creasy, clothing and girls' hat; Rev. J. Thomas, one bushel of potatoes and one coat; Mr. Wm. Neal, coal; Mr. C. R. Buckalew, one bushel of potatoes and buckwheat flour; Mr. Wm. Haginbuch, one bushel of potatoes; Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., one overcoat and one dress coat; Mr. Rawlings, thirty pounds of meat; Mr. S. H. Miller, new shoes; Mr. I. S. Kuhn, meat order.

#### CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Presbyterian church collection, fifteen dollars; Methodist church collection, nine dollars, Mr. H. J. Clark, three dollars; Mrs. E. Little, one dollar; Mrs. S. N. Walker, one dollar; Mrs. C. R. Buckalew, one dollar.

Notwithstanding the liberality of the citizens, our supplies are not equal to the demand, we again appeal to the people for aid. The room in the house of Mr. I. W. Hartman, kindly given for the purpose, is still open to receive clothing and food. We are compelled to spend money for many articles—muslin, calico, flannel, material for boy's clothing, flour, shoes &c. We would be glad to have our treasury replenished. Money contributions can be given to Mrs. M. H. Clark, treasurer of the society.

### TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

BENTON, March 4, 1878.

In pursuance of arangements a District Institute met at this place last Saturday. A large number of people was present. The audience was composed of the people from this beautiful little town, and of teachers and students from this section of the county.

At ten o'clock A. M. the house was called to order, and Mr. W. H. Snyder, county Superintendent, was chosen President and A. L. Fritz secretary of the Institute. Mr. Snyder in his friendly style, addressed the audience. He stated the object of the Institute, and made a few remarks in regard to the importance of awakening an interest in educational matters in this section. The audience was then favored with some choice music by a quartette club selected for the occasion, after which Mr. Snyder introduced Professor Neetling, of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, who gave an exercise in reading. The teachers and students were very much interested in his manner of conducting a reading exercise. He would have a class read a sentence or a paragraph until they thoroughly understand it, before proceeding any further. This should lead them to accept the motto, "Not how much but how well."

At 1 P. M. the afternoon session commenced with music, followed by an exercise in spelling. Prof. Neetling gave an exercise in language lessons. He was followed by Mr. Snyder, who explained the shorter methods of counting interest. He spoke briefly of the importance of mathematical studies. Prof. Neetling drew a map on the board and explained the importance of Geographical studies. In teaching Geography we should go from the known to the unknow. Teachers should commence at home and teach the children the Geography of the neighborhood in which they live. By so doing they will more readily comprehend the Geography of distant places and counties

The exercises were then turned into general questions. A question which is very important to the School Directors is the following: Is it advantageous to have the school year in one term, or would it be preferable to have a summer and a winter term? Prof. Neetling answerd that it would be better to have one teacher for the whole year and have one term, than to divide the school year in two terms. It takes at least two weeks to organize a school which makes the terms very short by having two terms a year.

Mr. Snyder urged the Directors to take more interest in regard to having a uniformity of text books. This is one of the great stumbling blocks in our schools. Another drawback is the irregularity of attendance which is the fault of the parents in a great measure. School time is money. And every day that a father keeps his children out of school, he is depriving them of that knowledge which will be of more value to them in after life than ten times what they will earn at the present.

Another important item to the Directors is the manner of taxation for school purposes which Mr. Snyder briefly explained. They cannot take both occupation and poll tax; but the tax must in all cases be one dollar. If the tax on the occupation exceeds one dollar, then it must be estimated from the occupation. But if it is less than one dollar take the poll tax. A number of important questions were answered which were interesting to Directors and teachers. The exercises closed with music by Miss Hattie McHenry, whose reputation as a musician is well known. Among the many pieces that she sang and played were, "Watching by the Golden Gate," and "Mother is the old home lonely?"

After a very pleasant and profitable, day the Institute closed and was, we believe, productive of much good and a credit to those who conducted it.

A TEACHER.

### COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The last regular meeting of the present Town Council was held at the council room on Monday evening, at seven o'clock. D. Lowenberg, President, and Messrs. Holmes, Drinker, Jones, Rabb, Coreil and Elwell, present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were passed, and orders directed to be drawn for the same. Police services for February $56.00, street commissioners bill for February $15.10, gas bill $76.21, J. J. Brower rent &c. $56.75, G. M. & J. K. Lockard, coal $1.86, G. A. Clark, stationery &c. $3.08, C. G. Barkley, legal services during year, $102.00. A building permit was granted W. Ringrose to erect a house on West street. A list of unpaid taxes amounting to $112.05 were presented by M. C. Woodward, tax collector, and exonerated, and a credit of $93.96 was allowed for taxes on unseated properties for 1877, returned to the Commissioners.

S. W. McHenry, John Herner and J. E. Sands county commissioners, presented a petition asking for the erection of a street lamp on the corner of Seventh and Iron streets at the new jail. The petition was ordered filed.

Mr. Lowenberg reported a contract with the Gas Company for one year, beginning March 1st, 1878, as directed by the Council at last meeting, at the old rate. The contract was adopted and ordered executed.

A proposition was made for the town to accept land of the Pursel heirs on Wideman's Alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets in payment of an assessment made on their property. Accepted, and necessary papers ordered to be drawn. Messrs. Elwell, Drinker and Jones were appointed a committee to examine the Town statement for the year ending April 1st, 1878, and report to the Council. On motion Council adjourned to meet on the 27th inst., at seven o'clock.

When more than a quarter of a century ago Tom Hood stirred the heart of humanity with his wonderful "Song of the Shirt," he little dreamed of the revolution that would take place in the making of Shirts or that the day would come when we could put on a shirt without feeling that we are "wearing out human creatures lives."

The manufacture of shirts has become one of great importance. Thousands of men and women are engaged in this branch of industry. The cutting of shirts has been brought to a science. The result is we have better made, better cut and better fitting shirts than has ever been in the market.

Machinery has cheapened as well as improved all articles of clothing, no longer are shirts made by "fingers weary and worn," or by "eyelids heavy and red." The skillfull shirt maker with the aid of the sewing machine can produce from one to two dozen shirts per day, and can earn wages enough to live comfortably. Among all the shirts now in market and in fact without a rival is the Pearl Shirt. They are made only by capable and experienced hands, are carefully inspected and are unsurpassed by any other shirts in the market. The fit is perfect. The material is of the best quality. Try them and be convinced. Sold only by David Lowenberg, Merchant Tailor and Gents Furnisher, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mr. Elisha C. Barton, an old and much esteemed citizen of this place died on the morning of the first inst., at the residence of his daughter, widow of J. John, at Mount Carmel, Northumberland county, where he had gone with his family to spend the past winter. His death was sudden and quite unexpected, by even the members of his family. He had taken cold from which he suffered a few days. On the evening previous to his death he was taken with a disease of the bowels, and at one o'clock in the morning died. He was a son of Isaiah Barton, whose father was one of the oldest settlers in this neighborhood; grew up in this community, nearly his whole life having been spent here in different business pursuits, was appointed by the council of the town of Bloomsburg as the first Commissioner of Highways under the town organization in 1870. In public and private life his course was upright, and at the age of sixty-one years he departed this life, leaving a large circle of friends and relations, who will long remember him. His widow, daughter of the late Daniel Snyder, and two daughters, survive him, and mourn his loss.

Charles Dansberger, of Danville, was arrested on Tuesday for setting fire to his large three-story brick building, corner of Mill and Centre streets. The first floor was occupied by Charles Limberger as a harness shop. The second floor was formerly used as a residence and the third floor was occupied by Calumet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dansberger gained access to the lodge room and bored holes in the joists, poured kerosene into the holes, and, after turning on a full head of gas, placed a lighted candle in the middle of the room with the expectation that when the room was full of gas the lighted candle would cause an explosion and set the building on fire. Fortunately the strong smell of gas attracted the attention of outside parties, and upon ascertaining the cause the gas was cut off before an explosion occurred. There was an insurance of six thousand dollars on the building and this is the third attempt Dansberger has made to secure it. He succeeded in escaping from the officers while looking for bail, and to the present time has eluded all attempts to secure him.

NEW MUSIC.—"*Silver Gray.*" We have received a beautiful song and chorus, entitled "*Silver Gray,*" composed by S. Turney. It is said to be one of the prettiest songs now published. Any music dealer will mail it to your address on receipt of price, 30 cents. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

### THE TELEPHONE.

That which would have seemed impossible and miraculous a few years since, is now regarded as the legitimate fruit of our mental development and inventive genius. The telegraph, sub-marine cable, and telephone, have each in its successive turn been thought the crowning marvel of the age. That a speech pronounced in Boston should report itself over the wires to an audience in Brooklyn, and a hymn played in New York, should be audible in Washington, is indeed wonderful. But is it not equally wonderful that R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., can, through his peculiar system of diagnosis, and without seeing the patient, obtain as accurate and perfect a knowledge of most chronic diseases as though he had made a personal examination? And is it not reasonable to suppose as great progress has been made in the occult sciences as in the more tangible and readily-demonstrable problems of metaphysics, where each new invention is but the logical sequence of the one that precedes it? The failure of physicians to fulfill their promises has created a wide-spread feeling of distrust; but is it right to condemn *all* physicians because the greed or ignorance of a *few* induced them to do wrong? Many are prejudiced against Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and erroneously fancy them to be "cure-alls," but has not the Doctor repeatedly disclaimed their ability to cure cancer, or give other than temporary relief where the lung was half wasted away? By dealing fairly with the people, he has earned their confidence, and built up a practice so large in the treatment of chronic diseases that the erection of the Grand Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., to accommodate his patients, became a necessity. At an expense of nearly half a million dollars he has erected the largest and most complete sanitarium in the world.—*Buffalo News.*

Reflect that in every cemetery ⅓ of the silent tenants are the victims of neglected Coughs and colds, and if you are thus afflicted, *avoid their fate* by resorting *at once* to *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, an immediate, agreeable, and certain means of cure. Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in a minute.

feb. 15.

## Business Notices.

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

For cheap nice casimeres for boys wear sold by the yard at David Lowenberg's.

Now is the time to buy Domestics at I. W. Hartman's.

American Watches in heavy coin silver cases warranted for two years for twenty dollars at L. Bernhard's popular jewelry store. feb. 22 tf

P. S. Bates, jeweller and watchmaker makes a specialty of repairing. All work done by him is sure to give perfect satisfaction.

Important Notice to parties attending Court.
Spring Styles! Spring Styles!
Just received, the largest stock of cloths and casimeres of the latest style and at the lowest price—to be sold by the yard with trimmings for coat pants or vest. If youwant them made at home buy the goods and have them cut at David Lowenberg's,

We tasted J. F. Caldwell's bread and found it sweeter and cheaper than ever.

The large stock of Clocks, Watches and silverware received by P. S. Bates only a month or two ago is being very rapidly reduced by his extensive sales at the lowest possible prices.

Pleasant as honey, the old folks like it the young people like it and the babies cry for it—we mean Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup. tf

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

New and Beautiful Spring Styles.
Hats for the Million. Just received a full line of Hats in all the newest shades in stiff and soft felt for Men, Youths, Boys and children, cheaper than ever at David Lowenberg's.

GRAND FURNITURE SALE MARCH 9th OF SOLID BLACK WALNUT SUITS,

PAINTED SUITS and Extension Tables, wood seat Chairs and cane seated Chairs, Lounges, Looking-glasses, Cupboards, Sinks, Bedsteads, Brackets, Picture Frames and Chromos, also a Six Stop ORGAN.

The above Furniture is New and of the latest styles, neither second-hand nor cheaply made. Sale at 10 o'clock a. m. at Cadman's Furniture Store.

Do not miss these nice spring days to call on I. W Hartman.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Many consumptives are now using Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters and Cough Syrup with remarkable success. tf

The Royal Safeguard Oil at D. A. Creasy's is all the go.

David Lowenberg is now prepared to give his customers the full benefit of the reduction in all kinds of clothing. Spring suits made up at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine the latest styles.

If you have a watch, clock, or any kind of jewelry or silverware to repair, take it to P. S. Bates who always gives perfect satisfaction.

Boss Cigars, 2 for 5 cents, at D. A. Creasy's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Buying and selling Spring Goods now at I. W. Hartman's.

Since the discovery of Dr. William's Indian Ointment there is certainly no excuse for any one to suffer with the Piles. See advertisement. tf

A lot with good house, barn and outbuildings for rent in Bloomsburg Apply to Wm. Krickbaum. mar 8 3w

Admission free at McKinney's.

Royal Safeguard Oil gives the safest yet most brilliant light of any oil in the world For sale at D. A. Creasy's, the only place in town where it can be had. *Every one should try it.*

For a Spring suit made up in city style go to David Lowenberg's.

### Priceless Discovery.

### A Sure Cure for Piles.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William, an Indian remedy called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's ointment supports the tumors, allays the intense itching particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles and nothing else. Thousands of cured patients attest its virtues and physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. If sufferers not how long or severely you have been suffering, you can be cured.

Mr. Joseph M. Syder, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: I suffered for years with Itching and Ulcerated Piles, tried remedy after remedy advertised, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati and this city; and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has entirely cured me completely. I have not had the least pain since I gave to a friend of mine who had been troubled with many physicians, and as a last resort went to the noted Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian Ointment has also cured him of the piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery, and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.

$10,000 Reward will be paid for a more certain remedy. Sold by all druggists. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, sole proprietor, Cleveland O.

### DON'T NEGLECT A COUGH

or Cold, when 25 cents will buy a bottle of Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup at any drug store. It has wrought a complete change in the Cough Medicines, is pleasant as honey and always cures.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup used in connection with Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters will cure consumption.

Standard Steam Laundry, Cleveland, O, Oct. 26, 76.
DR. FRAZIER, Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to write you. For some time I was sorely afflicted with a cough, raising bad stuff, with every symptom of being a confirmed consumptive. I tried different medicines and cures without finding relief; I also consulted three of our most prominent Cleveland physicians, the last one of which pronounced my case serious, and informed me that I could not live more than a few months. About this time, hearing of your wonderful success, I commenced taking your Syrup in connection with your Root Bitters, and was at once benefitted, and after using the medicine some two months I find myself entirely cured. TORRENCE DUNN.

Mr. Dunn again writes, under date of August 4, 1877: DR. FRAZIER, Dear Sir: I can endorse your medicines more strongly than ever from the fact that it is now nearly one year since I was cured. My lungs are to-day strong and sound, having no return of the disease.

The above Medicines speak for themselves.
DR. G. W. FRAZIER, proprietor Cleveland, O.
**For Sale by all Druggists.**
Dec. 14, 1877-1y

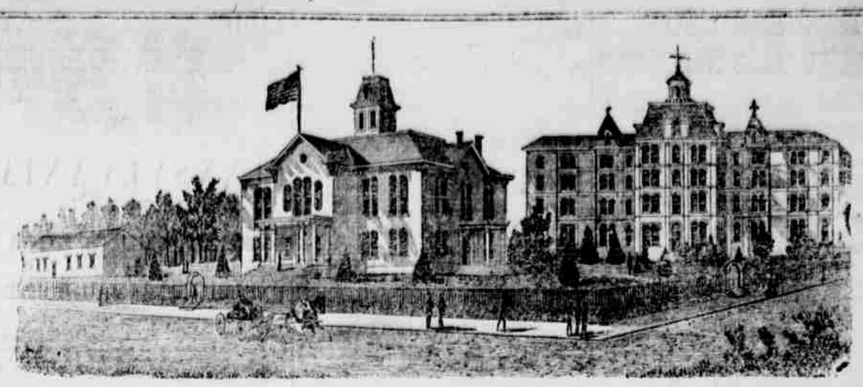
### A GENTLE HINT.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhage, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.
April 27, 77-1y jl

5000 Agents Wanted to subscribe for the Agents Journal, a Handsomely Bound 24 page Journal, brim full of interest to Agents. Specimen copy sent free. AGENTS' JOURNAL, N. Y.
feb. 15, 78-1m [BACO

### PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS

Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.



## BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

**Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.**

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 5, '76.-

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In the matter of the) In the Court of Common Pleas
Estate of Margaret ) of Columbia county.
Fortner a lunatic. )

Citation to show cause why certain sale of real estate made by said lunatic should not be rescinded.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

To William Fortner, husband of said Margaret Fortner, William Fortner and Mary E. his wife, Pierce Lunger and Ann his wife, and William H. Bennett, guardian ad litem of Emma Fortner and Clark Fortner:

At the instance of James Masters and Conrad Kreamer, Committee of Margaret Fortner, a lunatic and Asyp J. Layton and Rebecca Layton his wife, representing that on the 10th day of April A. D., 1877 said Margaret Fortner by deed duly granted, bargained and sold unto the said Margaret Fortner all that certain house and lot of ground situate in the township of Mifflin, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania containing one square foot with the appurtenances in fee simple, the said deeds being made to exchange the said lands. That since the making of said deeds the said Margaret Fortner has been found by inquisition taken on the 15th day of December last a lunatic and to have been a lunatic for 18 years last past without lucid intervals.

Therefore you and each of you laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, are hereby cited to appear before our Court of Common Pleas at Bloomsburg in and for said county the first Monday of May next to show cause why a decree for the rescinding of the aforesaid deeds and a reconveyance of the said lands should not be made, if such proceeding shall not be disadvantageous to the estate of the said Margaret Fortner upon such terms as shall be equitable and just.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell President Judge of our said Court at Bloomsburg, this nineteenth day of February, A. D., 1878.

E. FRANK ZARR,
Prothy.

march 1, 78-3w

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LATTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
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### PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
## Real Estate!!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrators, &c., of Michael Grover, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, said county, dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises on

**Friday, March 15, 1878,**

commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., a Tract of Land situate in Main township, said county of Columbia, containing

## 102 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Mastellar, Aaron Mastellar and others, and a public road, whereon are erected a

## TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

Good Bank Barn, Wagon House and Corn Crib, good outbuildings, good spring and spring house, good water on the premises.

GOOD APPLE ORCHARD,

and other fruit trees—land in a good state of cultivation. A public road runs through the land and one on north side; convenient to school and church.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Deeds and draft of plan in the ground to be reserved. Deed to be delivered at expense of purchaser.

AARON GROVER,
JOSHUA PETTEBONE,
Administrators.

feb. 22, 78-4t

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House at two o'clock p. m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878,

A certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: bounded northwardly and eastwardly by an alley, southwardly by lot of M. C. Woodward, and westwardly by East street, being 66 feet front and 197 feet deep more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to sold as the property of Casper Kreseky.

ALSO,

All those certain four tracts of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: One of them beginning at a post at the south-west corner of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Catharine Longenberger, thence by the said Catharine Longenberger tract north sixteen degrees west two hundred and seventy-two perches to a post, thence north twenty-one degrees west one hundred and twelve perches to a post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Thomas Lemon south seventy degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence by land surveyed in

## Miscelaneous.

### Westminster Abbey.

Most people have heard of the grand old Abbey of Westminster, in London, and many would be glad to visit this famous historical place. I had often been there in my thoughts and dreams, and had often wished that I might walk through its quiet aisles and chapels, when, at last, I should made a trip to Europe. And my wish was granted.

It was on a November morning—one of those dark, gloomy mornings peculiar to London, that I started from my lodgings to walk to the Abbey.

After a little walk I came in sight of Westminster Bridge and the *Houses* of Parliament, and then, on my right, I noticed the two tall towers of the Abbey; so I quickened my steps until I had gained the entrance door. What a change from the busy, crowded streets to this old sepulcher, and its relics of the dead! I almost shudder, for the interior of the building was dark and gloomy, and I saw many cold, white figures towering high above me. The original Abbey was built many, many years ago, and has been restored from time to time by the succeeding kings and queens of England, until we find it in its present condition safe and sound, and one of the greatest objects of interest in London.

Westminster Abbey may certainly be called a tomb, for we could spend a whole day in simply counting its monuments. There were so many of these that I hardly knew which to look at first, but I thought it best to follow my own inclinations, and so, instead of procuring a guide (men with long gowns, who take visitors around and point out the objects of greatest interest), I roamed about at my will. The first monument that attracted my attention was the venerable shrine of Edward the Confessor, in the chapel of St. Edward, once the glory of the abbey, but which has been much defaced by persons who were desirous of obtaining a bit of stone from this famous tomb. In this chapel I saw also the old coronation chairs, in which all the reigning sovereigns of England, since Edward I. have been crowned. They are queer, old-fashioned chairs made of wood, and not very comfortable I imagine. The older of the two chairs was built to enclose the stone (which they call Jacob's pillar) brought from Scotland by Edward, and placed in the chapel. Many other interesting tombs are to be seen here, and the floor of the chapel is more than six hundred years old!

I next visited the chapel of Islip, built by the old Abbot of Islip, who dedicated it to St. John the Baptist. One very interesting monument there was to the memory of General Wolfe, who fell, you remeber at the battle of Quebec. His monument is a very beautiful piece of art. It represents him falling into the arms of one of his own soldiers, who is pointing to Glory, which comes in shape of an angel from the clouds, holding a wreath with which to crown the hero. A highland sergeant looks sorrowfully on the dying warrior, while two lions sleep at his feet. The inscription reads as follows: "To the memory of James Wolfe, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces on an expedition against Quebec, who, after surmounting, by ability and valor, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759, the King and Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

I now walked on to the north transept, and the first monument I noticed was one erected to Sir Robert Peel, the great orator and statesman. I seated myself on an old stone bench to rest, and looking around, saw a magnificent statue of the great William Pitt, who, you may remember, was also a great statesman, and accomplished more for the glory and prosperity of England than any other statesman who ever lived. In this transept there is a beautiful window, which represents our Savior, the twelve apostles, and four evangelists.

As I was sitting quietly in this secluded spot, looking up at the window, strains of solemn music reached my ear, which sounded as if they came from one of the gloomy vaults around me. I walked on to discover, if possible, whence this music came, and I saw in the nave of the Abbey, the Dean of Westminster conducting a service, assisted by his choir boys. I seated myself until the ceremonies were over, and I thought it was a very odd place to hold church—among so many graves.

After the Dean and his choir boys had disappeared I commensed my walk again, and saw many fine old monuments. One of these was in memory of Sir Isaac Newton, and I am sure I need not tell you who he was. Prominent among the monuments in this part of the Abbey is that to Major Andre, the fine young officer who was executed during our Revolutionary war.

I next visit the south transept, better known as the "Poets Corner," which I think is the most interesting part of Westminster. A hundred, and more, monuments to the memory of great men can be seen here; but I can only tell of a few of the most important. The one I thought most of is erected to the memory of William Shakspeare, although his bones repose far away in the little church at Stratford-on-Avon Then I saw the tombs of David Garrick, the great actor and delineator of Shakspeare's characters; George Frederick Handel, the eminent composer, the author of that beautiful anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" the great Milton; rare old Ben Jonson; Edmund Spencer, author of the "Faery Queene;" and those of Southey, Dryden, Addison, Gray, Campbell, and other well-known English poets.

Then among the names of the dead of our day, I saw those of Dickens, Bulwer, Macaulay, and Dr. Livingstone.

Kings, Queens, statesmen, soldiers, clergymen, authors and poets here have equal station. Some may lie under richer tombs than others, but all lie under the vaulted roof of Westminster Abbey, the place of highest honor that England can offer her departed sons.—*Charles W. Squires, St. Nicholas for March.*

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"May it please your honor," said a lawyer, addressing one of the city judges, "I brought the prisoner from gaol on habeas corpus."—"Well," said a fellow in an undertone, who stood in the rear of the court, "these lawyers will say anything. I saw the man get out of a cab at the court door."

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It cast a gloom over an entire church fair the other night when the ministers son walked up to the grab bag and prize-cake table, and demanded that the game be explained to him before he bought his chips.

---

At the trial of a criminal case in the Main supreme court recently the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," when one of the jurymen put on his hat and started for the door. The judge called him back and informed him that he could not leave until the case was tried. "Tried?" queired the juror, "why, he acknowledged that he is not guilty."


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Are not advertised as "cure alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.
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AN OPEN LETTER.
It Speaks for Itself.
ROCKPORT, MASS., April 2, 1877.
MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of Catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about Catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes" and "sticks," wouldn't work though at intervals I would snuff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes, I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 166 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor it did not cure me three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. It also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.
Yours truly, L. D. REMICK.

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Jan 1, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of Margaret Karns, late of Benton township, deceased will expose to sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878,
at ten o'clock a. m., the following real estate of said decedent, situate in Benton township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of William Smith, on the east by lands of Peter Kase, on the south and west by lands of Joseph Hess, containing
THIRTY-THREE ACRES,
more or less, all improved, whereon is erected a two-story
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
FRAME BARN, and out-buildings,
Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale.
I. K. KRICKBAUM, Administrator.
Benton, feb. 15, 1878-ts

Gold. Silver Lead Iron Marble Coal Marl
Mines and Lands. COMPANIES ORGANIZED, MINING AGENCY, 206 S. SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. A. H. WYMAN & CO.
Coal. COAL OIL STONE COPPER LIME MICA GYPSUM
HOW WHEN WHERE TO BUY A FARM.
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A. H. WYMAN & CO.
No. 206 South Seventh St.
PHILADELPHIA.
feb. 15, '78-1m jw&co

AT PRIVATE SALE,
The Willow Vale Estate!
A Valuable property, lying in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the east branch of Roaringcreek. It consists of a beautiful farm of about
120 ACRES,
on which are erected a commodious and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Bank Barn, Cider Press, and all necessary out-buildings. It has growing upon it abundance of excellent fruit, has a well of water at both the dwelling house and barn, and is convenient of access by public roads.
ALSO,
Adjoining and being a part of the same, but will be sold separately if desired, about five acres of the above lands, whereon are erected a large
CUSTOM, GRIST AND FLOURING MILL,
with four run of stone, a Dwelling House, a Saw Mill, a Dry Goods Store and Dwelling House, and other improvements, together with the water-power and appurtenances thereto.
The Willowvale Post Office
is on the premises. It is within easy reach of Catawissa, Centralia, Ashland, Mount Carmel and other mining towns for market purposes.
The property is bounded by lands of Munson, and Artley, and Sheets, and D. Hower and others. The two described properties will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For terms apply to Elias Mendenhall, E. R. Brinker or John G. Freeze, at Bloomsburg, Penn'a. feb. 8, '78-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS KRESSLER, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Kressler late of scott township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrators without delay.
WILLIAM KRESSLER, Administrator.
jan. 26, '78w

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.
PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260 Parlor Organs, price $175 only $105. Paper free. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J. feb 1, '78-4w d
IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age THE BEST THING IN THE WEST IS THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R. LANDS IN KANSAS.
Circulars with Map, giving full information, Free Address A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com'r, Topeka, Ks. mar 1-4w d
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SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine flavoring qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample. free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.
G. F. WARDLE, General Agt., Philadelphia. mar 1, '78-4w d
AGENTS WANTED Everywhere, Instantly! for CONQUEST OF TURKEY!!
By the gifted authors, Dr. L. P. Brockett, and Hon. P. C. Bliss. The complete and thrilling history of the fall of an Empire, after 500 years of bitter strife. Graphic descriptions of terrible battles, exciting all Europe. Positively the ablest and cheapest work, only $250, but splendidly illustrated. Grandest chance to coin money now offered. For full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. d mar 1-4w
$50 For a case of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y.; Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. d
$50 feb. 15, 1878-4w
10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
STRONG DRINK THE CURSE AND THE CURE
By the veteran author, T. S. Arthur. The most intense story with powerful arguments and startling proofs, ever combined in one volume. The work of Murphy, Reynolds, Inebriate Asylums, Crusade, etc. A marvelous book, grandly endorsed by all Temperance authorities. Sale is rapid. A Great Chance to COIN MONEY. For extra terms address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa. OUR BIBLES just reduced 25 per cent! are selling fast d feb. 15, '78-4w
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY
LANDS FOR SALE
1,000,000 ACRES in SOUTHWEST MISSOURI from $2.50 to $8.00 an acre. First-class stock and agricultural lands. The best tobacco region in the West. Fine fruit, no grasshoppers, abundance of good water, short winters, convenient markets, good schools, low taxes, healthful country and good society, seven years' credit. Free transportation from St. Louis to those who purchase land. Send for circular and other information. Address W. H. CUPPLES, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo. d feb. 15, '78-4w
Orphans' Court Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!
John Hunsinger, Administrator of Gideon Hunsinger, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, 1878,
at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to wit: All that certain messuage and
TRACT OF LAND
(being tract No. 1,) situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in a public road in scotch Valley, thence along said road north seventy-five degrees, east fifty-seven and one-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Geo. P. Dreisbach north ten degrees west, one hundred and forty-six perches to a stone, thence south seventy-five degrees east, one hundred and forty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing
50 ACRES,
strict measure, with the appurtenances.
Tract No. 2, a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Beaver township aforesaid, bounded on the east by Aaron Dreisbach, on the north by Columbia Coal and Iron Company, on the west by other land of said Gideon Hunsinger, deceased, and on the south by land of Francis Crouse, containing
FORTY ACRES
with the appurtenances.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth upon the striking down of the property, one-fourth upon the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining one-half in one year thereafter.
JOHN HUNSINGER, Administrator.
feb. 22, '78-ts

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. Coulter & Co., Chicago. aug 17, '77-1y


WOMAN.
In my extensive practice, extending over a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to women, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable specific for that series of diseases presented by that class of invalids with positive certainty and exactness.
To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.
The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a cure observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the feminine organism of woman, acquired it fell in the climax or crowning gem of my medical career. Its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for the cure of all cases, and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who may use it, for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE. If a beneficial effect is not experienced in the time specified in the circulars around the bottle are noted, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the contents of which has been used according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in the curative power of my remedy, I could not afford thus unconditionally to guarantee it. Being entirely honorable in my business transactions, and having a reputation to maintain, I am unwilling to risk, in the slightest degree, both my reputation and my money on its merits.
The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has made its most complete and wonderful cures, as it has never been equaled, and will never be excelled by any remedy in the world, in controlling and curing: Excessive Flowing, Painful Menses, Suppressions, when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus or falling of the Womb, Anteversion, and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Prostration, Debility, Despondency, Hysteria, Melancholy, Incubus, Nightmare, Dizziness, Faintness, Indigestion, Want of Sympathy and Affection for Children, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and every name of disease peculiar to the female system, by whatever name they may be known or called, are controlled by this remedy, and it will cure them. It is the marvel of the world. It exerts a controlling influence in a single dose, and a single bottle is generally sufficient for any ordinary case. It is purely vegetable, and is perfectly harmless in its effects upon the system in any condition. It is the greatest